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Reports on and photographs of the **Fourth Assembly of State Librarians,** held at the Library of Congress on May 4-6, appear as an appendix to this issue of the LC *Information Bulletin* on pp. 355-360.

GROUP AIRFARE TO ALA AVAILABLE

Staff members and their families who plan to attend the American Library Association annual meeting in Detroit, Mich., June 17 through June 23, may wish to consider the special group airfare that has been arranged. The flights leave from National Airport on June 16 and 17 at 11 a.m. on Northwest Airlines, arriving in Detroit at 12:15 p.m. both days. Return flights leave June 21 and 22 at 6:50 p.m., arriving at National Airport at 8:04 p.m.

Although the cost is expected to rise by two percent in June, the current group rate is $88 roundtrip. If one wishes to return at a different time, the fare is $102 roundtrip.

Housing arrangements should be made through the Metropolitan Detroit Convention and Visitors Bureau, ALA Housing Office, 1400 Book Bldg., Detroit, Mich. 48226, tel. (313) 961-9010.

Contact Vicki Curtin in the Travel Office, LCB-G 119, ext. 5183, by June 6 to arrange for the special group flights. Complete details on the convention were published in the January issue of *American Libraries.*

NEW SERVICE FOR READERS

On May 24, the Library inaugurated a marked expansion in its service to readers and other visitors. Recommended by the Library's Task Force on Goals, Organization, and Planning, the new service provides readers and tourists with a coherent and phased introduction to the Library of Congress.

Visitors are helped in the Great Hall of the Library of Congress Building by assistants at two new information desks. An Information Office staff member at a U-shaped desk just inside the entrance provides first-time visitors with appropriate Library brochures and brief guidance to the sights and services of the Library—in particular, giving information about tours and exhibits. An assistant at a second desk at the back of the hall directs tourists to the Visitors' Gallery overlooking the Main Reading Room, answers questions about the Library's exhibits and services, and directs readers, particularly first-time readers, to library staff members nearby who supply guidance to reference use of the collections.

Located in alcoves just inside the entrance to the Main Reading Room, reference librarians offer to assist readers during their visit by helping to open the services and resources of the Library. The office provides information and literature on reading rooms, collections, and services, referring readers to individual reference and research staff members throughout the Library, and otherwise expediting their studies.

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The next element in the expanded service, is the stationing of additional reference staff at the Issue Desk in the center of the Reading Room where readers can obtain further help or be referred to the reference specialists in Alcoves 4 and 5. It is also planned that catalogers will serve part-time in the Main Catalog area beyond Alcoves 4 and 5 to assist readers.

Finally at the rear of the last catalog room (Room 154) is a newly constructed Computer Catalog Center consisting of six public computer terminals in a large specially constructed alcove with writing space, two printers, self-teaching instructions, and a staff member nearby to help readers master the new machines and data bases. The terminals make available the full MARC data base by author, title, subject, and call number as well as by various search keys. Also available on the terminals are the resource file of the National Referral Center, the Bill Digest file showing legislative status produced by the Library's Congressional Research Service, and several other useful data bases.

The new reader guidance service is intended to be just the first of many improvements in the Library's service to patrons, the ultimate aim of which is to make the Library of Congress the most effective and distinguished center for research possible.

LC FORMS PRESERVATION COMMITTEE

At the conclusion of the Planning Conference for a National Preservation Program, held December 16-17, 1976, the Library of Congress announced that it would appoint an ad hoc committee to advise the Library on the next steps in the development of the program. The committee, which has recently been appointed, will hold its first meeting during the Annual Conference of the American Library Association in Detroit, Mich., in June.

The committee, composed of representatives with major interests in the conservation of library materials, consists of the following members: Frazer G. Poole, assistant director for preservation, Administrative Department, Library of Congress, chairman; Paul Banks, conservator, Newberry Library; Pamela W. Darling, chairman, Preservation of Library Materials Committee, American Library Association; Robert L. Feller, director, Center on the Materials of the Artist and Conservator, Carnegie-Mellon Institute of Research, Carnegie-Mellon University; Carl M. Spaulding, program officer, Council on Library Resources; David H. Stam, chairman, Preservation Committee, Association of Research Libraries; and Allen B. Veaner, assistant director for bibliographic operations, The Stanford University Libraries.

As announced by Warren J. Haas at the conclusion of the Planning Conference, the Council on Library Resources is making a grant to support the activities of the ad hoc committee.

COMPUTER SERVICE CENTER HAS FIRST MILLION-TRANSACTION MONTH

The Library's Computer Service Center reached a new high in its on-line workload in March, when 1,027,123 on-line transactions were processed. This workload came from the more than 700 remote on-line terminals in Library and Congressional offices that are now served by the system for applications ranging from legislative information retrieval to on-line cataloging of monographs and materials submitted to the Copyright Office for registration.

A transaction is the basic unit of on-line work and represents one "round trip" of information, typically consisting of a user inquiry or command sent from a terminal to the computer and a response sent from the computer back to the terminal. The major on-line systems contributing to this total are SCORPIO, MUMS, and COPICS. The teleprocessing computer, an Amdahl 470 V/6, is now available for on-line service 85 hours per week.

William R. Nugent, assistant director for information systems development, said that the major growth in demand for on-line services began about January 1975 and since that time the on-line workload has been approximately doubling each year. "The Computer Service Center has become a major information utility," observed Mr. Nugent, "and with more than 11 billion characters of on-line storage now accessible the scope of the Library's data bases and the speed with which information can be retrieved from them has made them of high value to the Congress, to the Library, and most recently to the Library's patrons who can now use public terminals in the Library's reading rooms."

NETWORK ADVISORY GROUP MEETS

The Network Advisory Group held its fourth meeting at the Library of Congress on April 11-12. The Deputy Librarian of Congress, William J. Welsh, welcomed the attendees and announced the formation of the Network Advisory Committee to carry on the work of this group [see the LC *Information Bulletin* for May 6, pp. 297, 299-300].

Mr. Welsh also discussed the progress on a proposed national periodicals system. [A more detailed description of these activities has appeared in the January issue of *Special Libraries.*] The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science established a Task Force on a National Periodicals System early in 1976, and the task force's final report is nearing completion.

What would be of particular interest to the advisory group is one of the alternative structures for the proposed system. This particular alternative has three levels. (1) The first level consists of a number of small dedicated collections (10 to 20 centers are envisioned) containing 2,000 of the most heavily used titles that would be the responsibility of states; (2) at the second level, four dedicated national centers (which might be developed from existing collections such as the Center for Research Libraries, the U.S. Book Exchange, the ACM Periodical Data Bank, or designated research collections) would be established to handle 8,000 moderately used titles; and (3) the third level would comprise the remaining 35,000 current titles and dead titles used less frequently to be handled by existing designated collections for use in conjunction with a bibliographic data base with associated holdings.

Henriette D. Avram, director of the Library of Congress Network Development Office, summarized the activities of various network-related tasks. The Network Technical Architecture Group, which was established by the Network Advisory Group to design the network configuration for the library bibliographic component, has met twice in Washington, D.C., and has agreed on objectives and an implementation plan for this effort. [Details on the NTAG meetings can be found in the LC *Information Bulletin* on April 29, pp. 289-291, and on May 6, pp. 311-312.]

A project to specify the methodology for a study on the role of authority files in the evolving network is nearing completion. As soon as the methodology is completed, it will form the basis for a proposal to the funding agencies. Mrs. Avram also mentioned that the activities of the advisory group and the Network Technical Architecture Group, as well as several network-related studies, have indicated a need for a glossary of terms to be used in conjunction with all of these projects. The Network Development Office is in the process of obtaining contractural support for a network vocabulary project.

Ruth L. Tighe, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, reported on the progress of a joint task force with the National Bureau of Standards to define a standard communications protocol. The final report of this task force is nearing completion and should be available early in the fall. The standard communications protocol will then be incorporated into the work of the Network Technical Architecture Group. Vincent Guiliano, Arthur D. Little, Inc., also discussed the work being done by his project team on a governance study for the Ohio College Library Center.

The remainder of the meeting was spent on a discussion of the network planning document, *The Library Bibliographic Component of the National Library and Information Service Network* (March 1977), the 89-page, preliminary edition of which is available by request from the Subscriber Accounts Unit, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541. Because of delays in reproducing the paper in sufficiently large quantities

for distribution to the constituencies of all advisory group members, comments were received from only a few in the group.

James Dodson, chairman of the Council for Computerized Library Networks, and James P. Riley, executive director of the Federal Library Committee, reported on the reactions, suggestions, and recommendations from their respective organizations. To the extent possible, these will be incorporated into the next edition along with the editorial suggestions made by the advisory group.

The Network Advisory Group also discussed the problem of communicating their findings to the library community. They decided to schedule a session at the upcoming Annual Conference of the American Library Association and appointed members of the advisory group to present various segments of work performed up to this time. A revised version of the preliminary edition of the network planning paper will be compiled and made available at that meeting.

Since the Network Advisory Group is being superseded by the Network Advisory Committee, setting a date for the next meeting has been deferred until the members of the new committee have been appointed. The April 11-12 meeting and previous ones have been funded by the Council on Library Resources. Organizations that are part of the advisory group and their representatives attending the April meeting were:

AMIGOS Bibliographic Council	James H. Kennedy
BALLOTS (Bibliographic Automation on Large Library Operations Using A Time Sharing System)	David C. Weber of Stanford University
University of Chicago	Stanley McElderry
Council for Computerized Library Networks	James Dodson of the University of Texas at Dallas
Council on Library Resources	Fred C. Cole
Federal Library Committee	James P. Riley
Library of Congress	Henriette D. Avram and William J. Welsh
Midwest Region Library Network	T. John Metz
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	Alphonse Trezza
New England Library Information Network	Ronald F. Miller and Norman D. Stevens
Ohio College Library Center	H. Paul Schrank of the University of Akron and Frederick G. Kilgour
Research Libraries Group	James E. Skipper
Southeastern Library	James F. Govan of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Washington Library Network	Roderick G. Swartz of the Washington State Library
Western Interstate Library Coordinating Organization	Eleanor Montague

Also attending as observers were Margaret Child, National Endowment for the Humanities; Ruth L. Tighe, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science; Vincent Guiliano, Susan Crooks, and Charles Johnson, Arthur D. Little, Inc.; Richard Sullivan, Carnegie Corp. of New York; Richard Dougherty of the University of California, Berkeley, representing the Association of Research Libraries; and Lenore S. Maruyama, Library of Congress.

APPREHENDED!

The Library of Congress Special Police show no favoritism. On Tuesday, May 17, Francis E. Verrier, head of the Protective Services Section, was leaving the Thomas Jefferson Building with three books charged from the general collections and a pamphlet which he had been lent by a section head with the assurance that it was not Library of Congress property. When the Special Police Officer checked the pamphlet, he discovered an accession stamp faintly printed on the upper right hand corner. The officer confiscated the pamphlet and made the appropriate report. Needless to say, Mr. Verrier was both embarrassed by the incident and proud of the officer for his alertness.

Mr. Verrier says he is going to have his eye glasses changed to insure that this doesn't happen again.

CSTV TECHNOLOGY DISCUSSED

[Editor's Note: This article was prepared by Judith Schmidt, Descriptive Cataloging Division, based on the research and writing of Stuart L. Meyer, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.]

WOMEN'S PROGRAM ADVISORY COMMITTEE EXTENDED

The terms of membership of the Women's Program Advisory Committee (originally announced last year in the LC *Information Bulletin* of July 16, p. 414) have been extended from May 31 through September 30 of each year. Therefore, those committee members whose terms were to expire at the end of this month will now serve until September 30 of this year, and those whose terms would have expired in May 1978 will serve until September 1978. This action gives the present committee members (pictured above) an opportunity to serve actively with Morrigene Holcomb, who became the Library's first full-time Women's Program Coordinator last November. Two vacancies on the original committee were filled this spring by Richard Greenfield and Mary Wolfskill and the vacancy on the committee from the Processing Department was just filled by the selection of Karl "Barney" Bloom.

At a recent meeting, committee members present were (front row, left to right) Karen Lewis, Congressional Research Service; Delores Martin, Research Department; Ramona Johnson, Reader Services Department; Coordinator Morrigene Holcomb; Sally Brown, Administrative Department; and Pam van Ee, Office of The Librarian; (back row, left to right) Carolyn Payne, Office of The Librarian; Phillipa Butler, Administrative Department; Richard Greenfield, Law Library; Mary Margaret Wolfskill, Research Department; Victor Marton, Copyright Office; Veronica Tucker, Processing Department; Kathy Dahlberg, Law Library; and Glynis Long, Congressional Research Service. Not present were Gail Harris, Copyright Office; Johnsie Smalls, Reader Services Department; and Barney Bloom, Processing Department.

Last summer at the American Library Association Centennial Conference, the boards of the Federal Librarians Round Table (FLIRT) and the Armed Forces Librarians Section (AFLS) decided jointly to support an on-going project on satellite opportunities for Federal libraries. The advantage of satellite transmission is long distance audio-video communication in realtime. A group of librarians, now named the Federal Library Network Prototype Project, gathered and started preparations for participation in the Satellite Library Information Network (SALINET) which receives ground support from the Public Service Satellite Consortium (PSSC). PSSC acts as the interface between SALINET and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which is responsible for launching satellites. The project activities are being coordinated by the Federal Library Committee and chaired by Joan Maier, chief Library Services, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Boulder, Colo.

One of the problems with the utilization of satellite channels became immediately apparent–high cost coupled with limited library budgets. The project began exploring technologies that would make the use of satellite channels cost effective. A technology that has that capability is controlled-scan televideo (CSTV) with its employment of narrow-band channels.

In the meantime, it was learned that PSSC would be unable to provide ground receivers to any of the libraries in the project. While waiting for the resolution of this problem, the NOAA Library in Boulder hopes to gain access to the receiver at the Medical Center in Denver, Colo., for the purpose of experi-

mentation with library applications. It was decided, however, to continue with the exploration of the CSTV technology which has the capability to utilize commercial, FTS, or Autovon telephone lines as well as the satellite channels.

The Technology

The equipment involved in CSTV technology consists of a television camera (including zoom lens), a videovoice terminal (which processes a television image for transmission over a telephone line), an acoustic coupler (which transmits an image over a telephone line), and a television monitor (which displays an image at both the transmitting and receiving locations).

The technology transmits one picture element in 60 seconds over a narrow-band telephone line. In ordinary television, thousands of picture elements per second are transmitted over a relatively expensive broad-band channel. Ordinary telephone lines do not have this capability, but are relatively inexpensive. The ability to adjust the rate of transmission of a picture element to accommodate the narrow-band telephone line is referred to here as the "controlled-scan televideo" technique.

The process in general is the ability to send the information in pieces during the time the channel is employed, accumulate the pieces, reconstitute the original information, and display it in the original form. Thus, instead of sending multiple copies of a single picture element, as in the broad-band television, one copy of the picture element is sent, resulting in a still picture which can be stored electronically and recalled.

CSTV makes use of segments of the expensive broad-band channel which has been divided into many narrow-band channels permitting as many as 300 users to broadcast on the same channel at essentially the same time. Another advantage is that once a piece is prepared for transmission and display on the television monitor it can be stored in an audio cassette and displayed at another television monitor later. Since CSTV provides only soft copy, the project is also investigating complementary technologies that would provide hard copy.

Library Applications for CSTV

Once the technological considerations are explained, the applications of CSTV in the library setting can be better understood. The applications include reference interviewing, interlibrary loan, data transmission, teleconferencing, and training.

Reference interviewing, interlibrary loan, and data transmission are very closely related areas that would benefit from a technology such as CSTV. In a normal information search, a reader can identify where a given title is located through existing bibliographic services: MARC, OCLC, NUC, and so forth. Having found the bibliographic record (which includes the location), the reader can determine whether or not the title is available through the CSTV reference interview. If the title is available, the reader can, additionally, determine whether that title is useful by examining the table of contents or selected chapters.

For example, if the piece is a 600-page monograph, the holding library can display the table of contents or whatever parts of the piece the reader requests. If the title is not what the reader needs, the transaction is completed within minutes, as opposed to days, without sending the title through the mail or displaying it page-by-page on CSTV. If the item is what the reader needs, the piece can be forwarded through the mail or transmitted via CSTV in realtime (within minutes) or quasi-realtime (for example, overnight delivery) when peak usage of the channel is down or when phone rates are lower

The efficiency of this system in terms of interlibrary loan will be confirmed through experimentation. Titles will not be forwarded to other libraries unnecessarily, and thus the book remains available to other readers. Also, when only parts of a work are needed, as most often is the case, the whole work need not be forwarded.

Another application of CSTV in the library setting is teleconferencing. This application would most likely supplement, not replace, the travel requirements of the staff of any given library. For conferences where a person's presence or credibility is important, the still frame presentation of CSTV would not be useful. In situations where the transfer of information is the main purpose of the conference or training session, however, CSTV would be very useful in that it has the advantage of transmitting picture images of people, products, pages, and so forth. In addition, the same image can be displayed on multiple monitors simultaneously. Also, different images can be displayed on different monitors at the same time. Since the equipment can be utilized for both transmitting and receiving, the persons can engage in both visual and oral dialogue.

Thus, it is believed that the advantages of CSTV in terms of cost-effective audio-video communication in realtime will enhance the resource sharing of the project's member libraries which serve the environmental

and energy research communities across the country. The evaluation of CSTV in the library setting will be monitored by the Network Development Office of the Library of Congress.

STAFF NEWS

DEATH OF A FORMER STAFF MEMBER

James Bennett Childs, honorary consultant and former specialist in government document bibliography, died on May 14.

Mr. Childs was well known in the Library of Congress and throughout the world for his detailed knowledge of governmental structure and documentation as well as his pioneering bibliographies which presented researchers with the first available guides to the use of such publications.

Mr. Childs was born at Van Buren, Mo., in 1896 and received his B.A. degree and B.L.S. degree from the University of Illinois in 1918 and 1921, respectively. He came to the Library as chief of the Division of Documents in 1925 and held successive posts as chief of the Catalog Division, chief documents officer, and specialist in government document bibliography before he retired on December 30, 1965.

Mr. Childs was the author of *Account of Government Document Bibliography in the United States and Elsewhere* (1941), *Author Entry for Government Publications* (1941), *German Federal Republic Official Publications* (1958), and many other bibliographies of publications from the governments of Spain and Germany.

The James Bennett Childs award was established last year by the Government Documents Roundtable of the American Library Association. Mr. Childs was the first recepient, and the award was presented to him in a ceremony in the Whittall Pavilion on August 16, 1976. His contributions to the library world were perhaps best summed up by the inscription on the award, "in grateful recognition of a lifetime of unmatched contributions to the growth and development of government documents librarianship."

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Appointments: Thu Minh Altemus, MARC monograph verifier, GS-7, MARC Ed, 4298; Philip Barber, subject cataloger, GS-9, Subj Cat, 4310; Jaroslave Borowski, MARC monograph verifier, GT-7, MARC Ed, 4346; David Darragh, physical science technician, GS-7, K&T, 4568; Patricia Durana, voucher examiner, GS-4, P&S, 4489; Larry Enten, gardener, WG-6, Bldgs, 4528; Peter Fyfe, MARC monograph verifier, GS-7, MARC Ed, 4294; Diana Landsberger, MARC monograph verifier, GS-7, MARC Ed, 4292; George Menas, research analyst, GS-7, FRD, 4348; Michael Miller, MARC monograph verifier, GS-7, MARC Ed, 4289; Karon Payne, editorial assistant, GS-5, CRS E, 4365; John Peterson, research analyst, GS-9, FRD, 2089; George Simmonds, Soviet area specialist, GS-13, FRD, 4451; Andrew Smith, deck attendant (trainee), GS-3, Ser, OP RS-101, George Von Rautenfeld, cataloger, GS-9, Share Cat, 4468; Vernessa White, cataloger, GS-7, Cop Cat, 4472.

Temporary Appointment: Gary Greenfield, bill digester and reference assistant, GS-7, CRS A, 4508.

Reappointments: Edward Bailey, master files assistant, GS-3, CRS L, NP; Enıko Basa, MARC monograph verifier, GS-7, MARC Ed, 4290; Joan Gardner, statistical clerk, GS-4, CRS D, 4640; Mark Hancock, library aid, GT-1, Mus, NP; Denise McCray, secretary (typing), GS-6, Pers Place, 4496.

Promotions: Warren Darkow, to senior research analyst, GS-12, FRD, 4447; Robert Kline, to technical support specialist, GS-12, Cop Cat, 4548; Carol Migdalovitz, to senior research analyst, GS-12, FRD, 4448; Walter Pennix, to general equipment operator, WG-5, Bldgs, 4529; Charles Stephens, S&R, to mail technician, GS-3, Cop Serv, OP 10-200.

Transfers: Linda Gose, Cop Ref, to copyright technician, GS-6, Cop Exam, 4431; Linda Roebuck, S&R, to clerk-typist, GS-4, MARC Ed, 4379; David Shumaker, Share Cat, to assistant to automated systems coordinator, GS-11, DBPH, 4471.

Resignations: Helen Blair, ISO; Donal-Evelyn Busey, LL O; Marcelle Floyd, CRS SPR; Thomas Folsom, CRS G; Mark Kotsatos, S&R; Margaret McDermott, CRS D; John Melsheimer, CRS A; Bernadine Pettigrew, CRS D; Margaret Rice, CRS D; Stanley Skudneski, DBPH; Sharon Solorczyk, ISO; Mabel Stanley, Health; Shirley Thompson, Health; Frances Tolbert, DBPH.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Marlene C. McGuirl, chief of the American-British Law Division, participated in a roundtable discussion on May 5 with the reference librarians of the Georgetown University Law Library. Mrs. McGuirl was asked to offer comments regarding what to look for in a reference librarian, special hints for the legal reference librarian, and general information on guidelines and experiences in handling legal reference questions.

Lucia J. Rather, assistant director (cataloging), Processing Department, attended the second meeting of the IFLA Working Group on Corporate Names on April 26-28 in London. Principles relating to (1) definition, (2) general form and structure, and (3) territorial authorities were agreed to and will be presented

to the Committee on Cataloging at the IFLA Brussels meeting in September. Mrs. Rather also conferred with officials of the British Library on standards to be followed in the projected English Short Title Catalogue of 18th-century imprints.

Vivian Schrader, head of the Audiovisual Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, led a roundtable discussion on the cataloging of nonprint materials at the Showcase for Excellence held one day during the Association for Educational Communications and Technology convention in Miami Beach, Fla., on April 25-29.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Donna K. Stafford and **Gregory C. Wood** were married on April 14 at the home of her parents in Arlington, Va. Mrs. Wood was recently transferred to the position of clerical assistant in the Arts Section of the Cataloging Division of the Copyright Office. Mr. Wood is a mail clerk in the Mail Unit of the Materials Control Section of the Service Division, Copyright Office. They will reside in Arlington, Va.

Joseph C. and Sally C. Bogert are the parents of a daughter, Heidi Suzanne, born on April 27 at the Potomac Hospital in Woodbridge, Va. Mr. Bogert is a library technician in the Materials Expediting Unit of the Materials Control Section, Service Division, Copyright Office, and Mrs. Bogert teaches at the Accotink Academy in Springfield, Va.

James and Denise Dabbs are the parents of a son, Russell Harmon Dabbs, born April 30. Mrs. Dabbs is the division secretary of the Music Division.

Paris's controversial cultural center and the unique library it houses will be discussed by Alan Fern, director of the Research Department, on June 9 in the Whittall Pavilion from 11:45 a.m. to 12:15 p.m. The talk, sponsored by the **Library of Congress Professional Association**, will focus on both the architecture and program of the Bibliothèque Publique d'Information and the Centre National d'Art et de Culture. The talk will be illustrated with slides.

The new work schedule for the **Procurement and Supply Division**, now located at Landover Center Annex, effective May 5, is 7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS

Accessions List: Eastern Africa. ISSN 0090-371X. Vol. 10, No. 1/2. January-March 1977. Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the field director, Library of Congress Office, American Consulate General, Karachi, Pakistan.

Arab-African Relations 1973-1975: A Guide. 1976. (26 p.) Available free from the African Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions. ISSN 0012-2785. 95th Congress, 1st Session. Supplement No. 1 to First Issue. 1977. (various pagings) For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for $6.25 this issue or $150 a session, domestic, and $187.50 a session, foreign (LC 14.6:95-1/1/Supp. 1).

LC Science Tracer Bullet: Herbal and Folk Medicine. ISSN 0090-5232. (TB 77-2) January 1977. (9 p.) Compiled by Constance Carter, this reference aid provides a guide for systematically searching the ethnobotanical literature, principally that of the United States, although works published in or dealing with Canada, Great Britain, Russia, and China are included; other works vary widely in scope (such as Appalachia, American Indians, Mormons, the sea). Copies are available free on request from the Reference Section, Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Monthly Checklist of State Publications. ISSN 0027-0288. Vol. 68, No. 4. April 1977. (pp. 245-336) For sale by the Superintendent of Documents for $1.50 for single monthly issues, except June and December for $2.45, or $21.90 a year, domestic, and $27.40, foreign.

NEWS IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

Mario Vargas Llosa Subject of Conference

The Sixth Oklahoma Conference on Writers of the Hispanic World met on March 11-12 at the University of Oklahoma in Norman, sponsored by *World Literature Today* (formerly *Books Abroad*) and the Department of Modern Languages. The subject of the sixth conference was the world-renowned Peruvian novelist, Mario Vargas Llosa. The previous conferences were devoted to a galaxy of distinguished Hispanic writers: Jorge Guillén, Jorge Luis Borges, Octavio Paz, Dámaso Alonso, and Julio Cortázar.

During the conference Vargas Llosa, reading from an unpublished novel, recorded for the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape of the Library of Congress. An interview of Vargas Llosa by the Peruvian critic José Miguel Oviedo was also recorded for the

Library's archive. During the interview Vargas Llosa discussed his new novel and the structural dynamics of his current fiction. The recordings were made at the University of Oklahoma Media Center.

The first session of the conference opened with a paper by Alexander Coleman, New York University, entitled "The Transfiguration of the Chivalric Novel: Imagination and Reality in the Criticism of Mario Vargas Llosa." The next session, devoted to analyzing the presence of the intellectuals and the military in Vargas Llosa, "Tema del traidor y del héroe: Sobre los intelectuales y los militares en la obra de Mario Vargas Llosa," was presented by José Miguel Oviedo, Indiana University.

The next papers were on the topics, "Rhetoric of Plot" by Ronald Christ, director of humanities, Center for Inter-American Relations, and "Green House Mirrors" by Luis Harss, West Virginia University. A reception for conference members at the faculty dining room of the university followed the day's activities.

On Saturday morning Luis A. Díez, Queens College, presented a study on "La interioridad mudable y conscientizadora en Conversación en *La Catedral.*" George McMurray, Colorado State University, presented "Irony, the Absurd and the Grotesque in *Pantaleón y las visitadoras.*" The afternoon session dealt with "Literature as a Negative Participation in Life: *Los Cachorros/Pichula Cuéllar*" by Wolfgang Luchting, Washington State University. There was a panel discussion on the works of Vargas Llosa, chaired by Gregory Rabassa. The Mexican poet and critic José Emilio Pacheco and Marta Morello-Frsoch, University of California, Santa Cruz, were the panelists.

A banquet honoring Vargas Llosa was held in the Commons Restaurant. Ivar Ivask, editor of *World Literature Today* and organizer of the conference; the president of the University of Oklahoma, Lowell Dunham; and Norman Cousins welcomed the Peruvian writer, who is also serving this year as president of the International P. E. N. Club. After the banquet Vargas Llosa read from his book *La casa verde* [*Green House*] in Spanish and Gregory Rabassa supplied the English translation of the passages. The audience of this lecture numbered nearly 200. The sixth conference attracted persons from many parts of the United States and attested to the heightened current interest among academicians in Latin American literature. [*Georgette M. Dorn*]

SCOLMA Meeting Reported

Progress in African Bibliography, focusing on developments in the past decade, was the theme of a two-day conference at the Commonwealth Institute in London on March 17-18. The meeting, sponsored by the Standing Conference on Library Materials on Africa (SCOLMA), brought together 135 Africanists and librarians from 21 countries, with the majority of participants representing libraries, archives, scholarly organizations, and library associations in Great Britain and the Commonwealth nations of Africa. Papers presented in advance of the meeting covered four general topics: developments in African bibliography since the Nairobi conference, 1967, bibliographic control of specialized materials for African studies, the acquisition of African materials, and future developments in African studies. The papers will be published by SCOLMA; at present, copies are available for consultation in the African Section, General Reference and Bibliography Division (Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540).

The growth of bibliographic activity in Africa in the 10 years since the International Conference on African Bibliography in 1967 was the subject of the first session, chaired by D. H. Simpson, librarian of the Royal Commonwealth Society and chairman of SCOLMA. James D. Pearson, professor of the bibliography of Asia and Africa, University of London, discussed his paper on the general development of Africana bibliography in the past decade, noting the problems of duplication of effort and the lack of readily available information on current bibliographic projects. This was followed by reviews of recent bibliographic developments in Western and Eastern Africa presented, respectively, by S. B. Aje, director, National Library of Nigeria, and John Ndegwa, librarian, University of Nairobi, both of whom emphasized the growth of national bibliographies.

SCOLMA's chairman-elect, Dorothy Hamerton, librarian, Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, presided over the second session, which produced a wide-ranging dicussion on the bibliographic control of Africana. Patricia Larby, librarian, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London, introduced a paper prepared by Carole Travis, the institute's senior assistant librarian, on the compilation of *Periodical from Africa,* a major SCOLMA guide to be issued by G. K. Hall and Co. in 1977. The complex problem of indexing Africana periodicals was reviewed by J. O. Asamani, compiler of *Index Africanus,* while the current state of archival collections in Africa was discussed by S. O. Sowoolu, director, National Archives of Nigeria. S. I. A. Kotei, director, Department of Library and Archival Studies,

University of Ghana, examined recent trends in the cataloging and classification of Africana, and Alastair Niven, lecturer in Commonwealth literature, University of Sterling, spoke on bibliographic control of African literature in English.

The acquisition of Africana was the subject of a session chaired by Kenneth Robinson, former director of London's Institute of Commonwealth Studies. British acquisition policies and the possible effects of a recent report calling for a "limited growth" policy (the Atkinson Report) were cited by D. A. Clarke, librarian, British Library of Political and Economic Science, London, and R. Bowden, deputy secretary, Library Association, while James Armstrong, field director, Library of Congress Office, Nairobi, presented an overview of current policies of American libraries regarding African materials. The discussion of acquisition problems was further stimulated by Hans Zell, editor, *African Book Publishing Record,* in his paper on the current publishing scene in Africa. In the final session, with Mr. Aje as chairman, participants discussed papers on the future of African studies prepared by Antony Allott, professor of African law, University of London, and David Dalby, director, International African Institute, London. Mr. Dalby's paper, with additional comments by Ruth Jones, described the role of the Institute and raised the question of whether or not to revive its publication, *African Abstracts.*

At the annual meeting of SCOLMA that followed the conference, Chairman Simpson reviewed the organization's activities during the past 15 years. As evidence of SCOLMA's success, he pointed to its publications activities and to the cooperative African acquisitions program among British libraries. Among the resolutions passed by the participants was one calling for a periodic review of the acquisition responsibilities of each library participating in the SCOLMA program to determine if its assignment corresponds to the current academic interests of its faculty. It was also decided that SCOLMA should investigate the possibility of establishing an acquisitions center in Africa with the assistance of the British Council.

[Julian W. Witherell]

APPENDIX

REPORTS ON THE FOURTH ASSEMBLY OF STATE LIBRARIANS
Washington, D.C., May 4-6, 1977

[Editor's Note: The following reports were prepared by Martha Robinson of the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Barbara Killian and Edward Malone of the Exchange and Gift Division, and Nancy Mitchell, Craig D'Ooge, and James McClung of the Information Office.]

State librarians or their assistants representing 41 states, one territory, and the District of Columbia, together with observers from other library agencies, gathered at the Library of Congress on May 4-6 for the Fourth Assembly of State Librarians.

Wednesday Opening Session

At the opening session on Wednesday morning, May 4, in the Wilson Room of the Library of Congress, Librarian Daniel J. Boorstin welcomed the participants to the Library and invited their help in finding ways LC could better serve state librarians. He cited the research work of the Congressional Research Service, the services of the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, and the use of the computer through the expansion of networking as a means of opening up and reaching out.

Donald C. Curran, The Assistant Librarian, then described the role of the Library and the patrons it serves. He enumerated various areas of interest to which the Library is central–bibliography, research, copyright, folklife, music, and materials for the blind and physically handicapped–and reviewed the Library's organization into seven departments. Mr. Curran concluded his presentation with an overview of the Library's budget and its sources of income. A question-and-answer period followed.

The next speaker was John Y. Cole, assistant director of the Office of Planning and Development, who described the background and activities of this newly established office, created following the presentation to The Librarian last January of the report of the Task Force on Goals, Organization, and Planning. As background, Mr. Cole described the impact of what he called three expansionist Librarians of Congress, Ainsworth Rand Spofford, Herbert Putnam, and L. Quincy Mumford, each of whose careers was followed by a period of reorganization–consolidationist Librarians John Russell Young and Archibald MacLeish.

The Planning Office is currently looking at 33 recommendations in the Task Force report and reviewing their implementation. One plan now underway is the Readers Advisory Service [announced elsewhere in this issue of the LC *Information Bulletin*]. Other projects include a compilation of statistics on services to Congress (also underway), the creation of a cataloging committee, changes in interlibrary loan, establishment of a National Library Office, an Academic Programs Office, The Center for the Book [see the LC *Information Bulletin* for May 6, p. 298], the new copyright law, the move into the James Madison Memorial Building, a Library of Congress Archive for Television and Radio, a Research Office, book storage, and Library of Congress committees.

The morning session ended with a presentation by Frazer G. Poole, assistant director for preservation, Administrative Office, on "The Preservation Office and its Program." In an historical overview, he described the Library's interest in preservation, dating from Librarian John Russell Young's proposal in 1900 to have some copies of all works printed on good paper. The establishment of a GPO Binding Office in 1901 led to work in repair and restoration as well as binding and preservation, and in 1940 the first formally recognized preservation program came into existence. In 1967, the Office of Collections Maintenance and Preservation was officially designated the Preservation Office, with a concurrent change in its stated mission. Today, except for work on motion pictures and sound recordings, the Library's work in preservation is accomplished through five offices making up the Preservation Office: the Binding Office, Collections Maintenance Office, Preservation Microfilming Office, Preservation Research and Testing Office, and Restoration Office. Mr. Poole described in detail the role of each unit, dwelling especially on the last three.

As a result of last fall's Planning Conference for a National Preservation Program, a sixth unit is to be added to the Preservation Office–the National Preservation Program Office, which will focus on three elements of the program: (1) a major undertaking to preserve brittle materials on a nationwide basis; (2) establishing conservation programs to train conservators specifically for work in paper; and

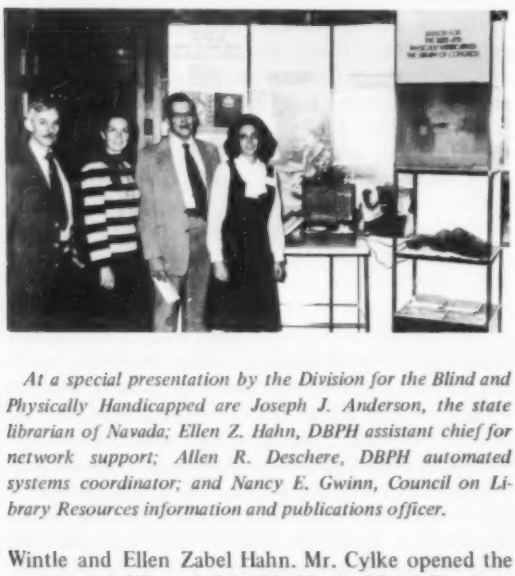
(3) encouraging producers to manufacture better paper.

In conclusion, Mr. Poole described other services and publications available from his office—emergency services to libraries that have suffered fire or flood damage, reference services (in the form of answers to 2,000 to 3,000 letters annually), and brochures such as the one on salvaging water-damaged materials that can assist librarians in dealing with disasters.

Wednesday Morning

Following a noon-time luncheon in the Whittall Pavilion, where participants heard remarks by The Librarian and Gilbert Gude, director of the Congressional Research Service, the visitors were taken on a guided tour of the Congressional Research Service.

The last session on Wednesday was a Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped overview on book and magazine selection, formatting, public education, and delivery of service, led by division chief Frank Kurt Cylke and assistant chiefs Mary Jack Wintle and Ellen Zabel Hahn. Mr. Cylke opened the session with "Sounds Like My Kind of Book," a short film describing the Library of Congress braille and talking-book and magazine program for blind and physically handicapped individuals.



At a special presentation by the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped are Joseph J. Anderson, the state librarian of Navada; Ellen Z. Hahn, DBPH assistant chief for network support; Allen R. Deschere, DBPH automated systems coordinator; and Nancy E. Gwinn, Council on Library Resources information and publications officer.

The trend in book and magazine format, he said, is toward cassette and flexible disc recordings. By 1981, it is projected no books and magazines will be produced on hard discs; however, cassette titles will increase from 800 to 2,000. In contrast, the flexible disc collection will level off at 100 titles a year by 1981. Press braille titles will increase from 350 to 500 while handcopied braille titles will increase from 350 to 400.

The book and magazine collection, according to Miss Wintle, is representative of reading materials in any library. Except that about 60 percent of eligible users are over age 60, users of the Library program have the same reading interests as any national cross section. Selection procedures she described include the use of *Kirkus Review, Library Journal,* and other standard review media. Unlike other libraries, however, DBPH must obtain copyright clearance before titles are reproduced in the various recorded and braille formats.

This year's collection was increased by 1,000 duplicate copies each of the 800 cassette and 450 disc titles, said Miss Wintle, and by 3,500 duplicate copies of the 50 new flexible disc titles of bestsellers and heavy demand books. In addition, 80 copies of each new braille title were produced over and above those handcopied by volunteers. Thirty magazines each were produced on flexible discs and in braille. New additions to the collection are announced in *Talking Book Topics* and *Braille Book Review,* two bimonthly magazines, and in the division's three biennial catalogs, *Talking Books Adult, Press Braille Adult,* and *For Younger Readers.*

DBPH also contracts with manufacturers and private studios for the recording and brailling of books and magazines, and oversees the cataloging, packaging, and labeling of books and materials for shipment to a nationwide network of cooperating libraries. The network is made up of more than 150 regional and subregional libraries that provide direct service to readers in their areas.

In reviewing the delivery of service, Mrs. Hahn distributed statistics showing the growth patterns of subregional libraries, discussed the 330 percent growth of readers since 1966, and the division's efforts to decentralize to meet such rapid growth. Two new multistate centers will be operational by late summer, she said, to bring support closer to library users.

Volunteer Services (VSB) for the Blind will serve as the Multistate Center for the North. Located in Philadelphia, VSB will supply recorded and braille books, publications, and talking-book machines and accessories to regional and subregional libraries in Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New

Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia. The new Multistate Center for the Midlands which is affiliated with the Starved Rock Illinois library system, is located in Oglesby, Ill.

Director of the District of Columbia Public Library Hardy Franklin, Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin, and Alabama Library Director Anthony W. Miele.

It will serve 13 midwestern states: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Southern and western regions have been served by Florida and Utah centers since 1974. According to Mrs. Hahn, decentralization is the most efficient and cost-effective way to provide a multiplicity of services. The centers have five major functions: (1) housing and lending all materials in the national program; (2) acting as a focal point for volunteer production in the service areas; (3) maintaining and circulating "special" collections of lesser used materials; (4) storing and lending sound reproduction equipment and accessories; and (5) housing and shipping publications.

Miss Wintle also announced division plans to launch a coordinated public education program using free radio, television, newspaper, and magazine advertising. A pilot program should begin in four or more test areas this fall, she said. New cassette machines are expected to be available in large enough quantity at that time so the libraries can supply service to new readers brought into the program as a result of the publicity campaign. Professional review and network advisory committees have been set up to oversee selection, development, and evaluation of the project. Bids from private contractors for actual production of the public service program are due June 2.

A reception in the Whittall Pavilion concluded the day's activities.

Thursday Morning

Opening speakers on Thursday, May 5, included Edmond L. Applebaum, director of the Administrative Department, presenting an overview of automation in the Library; Henriette D. Avram, director of the Network Development Office, on "LC Network Development and National Bibliographic Services"; and William J. Nugent, assistant director for information systems, Information Systems Office, and L. Clark Hamilton, assistant director for bibliographic systems, Bibliographic Systems Office, who described the work of their respective areas. An open discussion followed, and the morning's activities concluded with tours of the Library of Congress and Thomas Jefferson Buildings.

Thursday Afternoon

James R. Price, coordinator of major issues systems, Congressional Research Service, opened the afternoon's sessions with a slide presentation on the automation of CRS operations.

Lucia J. Rather, assistant director (cataloging), and Josephine S. Pulsifer, special assistant for automation of technical processing, Processing Department, fol-

Connecticut State Librarian Charles Funk, Jr., and DBPH Assistant Chief Mary Jack Wintle.

lowed next with a presentation on Automation of Technical Processing Operations. Mrs. Rather described this aspect of automation at the Library of Congress as one serving not only the Processing Department but also users both inside and outside the

Georgia Library Director Carlton J. Thaxton, Mississippi Director Jack C. Mulkey, Oregon State Librarian Marcia Lowell, and Oklahoma Director of Libraries Robert L. Clark, Jr.

Library in general. She emphasized that bibliographic products made available outside can only be as good as those produced internally. She described the Core Bibliographic System, an automated system to aid in bibliographic control of information which has the advantages of expeditious processing, more approaches, more display formats, and more physical places for access than the card catalogs can provide. This system is being built by implementing functions immediately available which will in the long term form an integrated system. The building blocks of the system are the creation of bibliographic records and authority records with eventual linking of both for better quality records. Among the off-line uses of the system thus far are the MARC Retriever service and the production of book catalogs.

Mrs. Pulsifer described the on-line Automated Process Information File (APIF) and MARC Search Service components of the Core Bibliographic System. Currently, preliminary cataloging is input, worksheets and preliminary cards are printed, and records are updated following shelflisting for 80 titles a day, with potentiality for all preliminary cataloging in the near future. On-line searching of the APIF file separately or together with the MARC file, and on-line location reporting are under development. She also described the new MARC Search Service Multiple Record Response technique (abbreviated records which can be selected for full display), additional files, accesses, and expanded availability.

In his address on "Reference Networking" to the participants of the Fourth Assembly of State Librarians, Fred Croxton, director of the Reader Services Department, outlined the functions and services of the department and emphasized the need to improve reference and research services at the state level. Mr. Croxton encouraged libraries to approach the Library of Congress as a reference resource as a last resort, having first utilized reference outlets at the state level.

Reference inquiries received by the Library of Congress, either in written form or via telephone or telex from private citizens or other libraries, have demonstrated a need for the preparation of bibliographies. These needs have been met by several categories of reference products prepared by the Library. These include major resource bibliographies, less formal publications, such as shorter bibliographies, one of the most popular being the LC Science Tracer Bullet Series, issued by the Reference Section of the Science and Technology Division, and brief bibliographies published in the LC *Information Bulletin.*

In addition to providing reference products, Reader Services is concerned with reference networking and interlibrary loans. The National Referral Center, operating in the Science and Technology Division, directs inquirers to organizations who can answer questions in all fields of science. Via on-line data bases, reference librarians in the department are able to answer inquiries, handling them through the Telephone Inquiry Unit or while the reader is present. Regional responsibility for handling reference inquiries was emphasized by Mr. Croxton, in order that solicited requests could be channeled at the state level so that the Library of Congress could cooperate with more serious inquiries. In this way, the Library could function as a back-up resource linking together the regional areas of responsibility. Questions arose as to the role the Library of Congress should play in providing supporting services to public libraries.

Thursday Evening

A reception and dinner in the Atrium of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts concluded the day's activities. The dinner speaker was Neil MacNeil, Congressional correspondent for *Time*

magazine, who discussed "The Reformed Congress: The Institutional Imperatives."

Friday Morning

Joseph Howard, director of the Processing Department, opened Friday's session with a presentation on

Joseph H. Howard, director of LC's Processing Department, Pennsylvania State Librarian Ernest E. Doerschuk, Jr., Nancy E. Gwinn of CLR, and W. Lyle Eberhart, administrator of the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.

Processing Department activities in general. Mr. Howard said that many members of the audience might be familiar already with some activities of the division, since the Processing Department is probably "the department with which most librarians have the biggest contact.

Frank McGowan, assistant director (acquisitions and overseas operations) then discussed the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC) and the Special Foreign Currency Program. The latter program was established in 1962 as a means of acquiring publications on behalf of the nation's research libraries from countries in which the United States had a surplus of foreign currencies. Surpluses resulted from the sale of agricultural products in 10 to 12 countries at the peak of the program. Most of the surpluses have been used up, with the exceptions of Egypt, India, and Pakistan.

The NPAC was first conceived as long as 100 years ago, when American libraries began to search for ways to stop the duplication of cataloging efforts. The Library of Congress made an important step in this direction in 1900 when it announced the availability of its catalog cards to other libraries. Under the Shared Cataloging Program, duplication was reduced further with pre-publication cataloging sent to the Library of Congress from centers in London, and later in Paris, Europe, Japan, and other countries. Mr. McGowan also discussed the activities of the Library's three regional acquisition centers in Jakarta, Nairobi, and Rio de Janeiro.

As far as the future of these two programs is concerned, Mr. McGowan said he expected to see a transition made to a dollar-funded program on a reduced scale in 10 to 12 years as currencies ran out for the Special Foreign Currency Program. He also added that the Library is planning an additional regional office in Latin America for the NPAC program.

The next speaker was Robert Holmes, assistant director (processing services). Mr. Holmes announced a future pattern for the *National Union Catalog* as a series of machine-produced master registers of the full bibliographic data as it now appears on the catalog card. Although the series would not cumulate, indexes and a key to the machine-readable numbers would be provided. Mr. Holmes said "the market place" would eventually determine what subjects would be covered in the registers, although subjects

California State Librarian Ethel S. Crockett, Montana State Librarian Alma S. Jacobs, Frank McGowan, assistant director (acquisitions and overseas operations) of LC's Processing Department, and LC Legislative Liaison Officer Adoreen M. McCormick.

such as books, films, music, and serials which are presently covered would be available. The great advantage to machine-produced registers is the multi-

plicity of forms they could take, with titles arranged by subject, monographic series, LC classification number, Dewey classification number, ISBN, and so forth. A target date (which Mr. Holmes emphasized was only a target) was set at 1980 for the production of these registers.

Agnes Ferruso, head of the State Documents Section of the Exchange and Gift Division then discussed the functions of her section for the state librarians. She broke down the section's activities into three areas: (1) acquiring state documents, (2) publishing the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications,* and (3) selecting state publications to be added to the Library's collections.

John Levy, head of the Editing and Input Section of the Serial Record Division spoke next on the Conversion of Serials Project (CONSER), which began in the Library of Congress on June 22, 1976. CONSER is a two-year project designed to create a cooperative serials data base of 200,000 to 300,000 records. The project is under the management of the Council on Library Resources and the Library now inputs directly into the on-line facilities of the Ohio College Library Center, the host system for CONSER.

Joseph Howard, Processing Department Director, followed Cataloging Distribution Service Chief David Remington, whose slide presentation covered the Library of Congress effort to prepare and distribute bibliographic data on local, state, and Federal documents. Mr. Howard discussed "Cooperative Efforts Between State Libraries and the Library of Congress," identifying a number of technical services which are or can be successfully shared by libraries.

He emphasized the importance of sharing bibliographic data, stating that cataloging must be done once and only once with initial catalogers distributing their data to others. Discussed specifically was the responsibility of the Library of Congress to work closely with other libraries to share data. Mr. Howard reported that the Library of Congress has begun to accept cataloging prepared by other libraries.

As an example of this cooperative effort, he spoke briefly about the CONSER project initiated by the Library of Congress. Under the provisions of the project, the Library accepts the descriptive cataloging of other libraries which follow standards developed to ensure a quality data base. The National Library of Canada, which now uses the LC authority file in its cataloging, was also used as an example of coordination. The Library of Congress now accepts Canadian corporate entries as established by the national library.

Following Mr. Howard and the final speaker on the program was Register of Copyrights Barbara A. Ringer, who spoke about the new copyright law and its impact on libraries. The Register began her remarks with a capsule history of the 22-year copyright revision effort begun in 1955, presented to Congress in 1964, and passed into law in 1976 (to become effective in 1978).

The provisions, regulations, and rights under the new law were briefly outlined, and specific areas of the law which affect libraries were discussed. These areas included photocopying restrictions, computer uses of copyrighted material, and copyright of Government publications.

The meeting concluded with optional visit and tours on Friday afternoon.

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